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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1913.

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WEATHER FORECAST

TONIGHT FAIR;
FRIDAY
FAIR
AND WARMER.



MAY MEAN S. P. TIE UP

Engineers, Firemen and Enginemen Ask Conductors and Trainmen to Postpone Final Decision Until Company Makes Reply—Telegraphers May Go on Strike.

San Francisco, July 31.—For two months the general committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been in session here negotiating with the Southern Pacific company a new wage schedule on which it has been thus far unable to reach an agreement.

When this fact became known here today, E. J. Manion, fifth vice president of the order, who has been active in the negotiations, said the situation was "delicate," while at the office of the company it was described as "not acute."

Thus there will be in session here at the end of this week general committees representing five unions, whose membership includes a majority of the employees in charge of the movement of trains. They are:

The Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The conductors and trainmen announced last night that 96 per cent of their membership had voted to strike unless an agreement could be reached on the terms of employment, promotion and seniority on the company's electric lines, which the men fear are to be operated at lower pay on a trolley car basis.

No further immediate developments are expected until word has been received from the mediators named under the Newlands act, passed this month by congress as an emergency measure to deal with the strike situation on the eastern railroads, have been heard from. The company invoked their offices by telegraph last night, and the conductors and trainmen stated that they were willing to consider mediation, but not arbitration.

No action has been taken yet by the engineers, firemen and enginemen, who have asked the conductors and trainmen to postpone a final decision until it can be learned how the company's plan to operate its electrified lines as separate units affects the motive power department.

The telegraphers list of grievances is separate from that of the other unions, but they are in close touch and sympathy with them.

MULHALL IS VERY BITTER

Objects to Some of the Questions—Insists on Counsel—Lively Row Between Chairman Reed and Attorney McCarter.

Washington, July 31.—Martin M. Mulhall's cross-examination by attorneys for the National Association of Manufacturers before the senate today opened with a lively row between Senator Reed and Attorney Robert McCarter. McCarter insisted on asking question himself. Senator Reed insisted that all questions should go through the committee. Chairman Overman ruled with Senator Reed.

McCarter precipitated the outbreak by asking Mulhall if he had not been discharged from the Cleveland police force ten years ago for violation of a state law. Mulhall replied he was dismissed for political reasons and demanded counsel.

"I was advised by friends to refuse to answer," he said. "I want counsel."

SEVEN DIE IN ACCIDENT

Motorcycle Accident on Ludlow Track Results in Big Toll of Dead—Coroner Causes Arrest of Manager on Charge of Manslaughter

Cincinnati, July 30.—With seven dead and three others dying as a result of the accident to the motorcycle of Odin Johnson of Salt Lake, at the Ludlow track last night, Coroner James Wise of Kenton county, Ky., today swore to warrants charging Manager Eberhardt of the motorcycle, Manager Wilber of the park, and Manager Ruch of the motorcycle league, with manslaughter.

Attending physicians said that at least three of the burned cannot recover and that the condition of several others is precarious.

The fiery fluid was thrown over at least thirty persons and it is considered surprising that the death list did not run even higher.

The cause of the accident, according to Gabanna of the Cleveland team which was contesting with the Cincinnati team at the time, is that Johnson collided with him a moment before he crashed into an electric light pole at the side of the track. Gabanna said the impact was slight, but that it forced Johnson to go to the outside and in doing so Johnson took the upper elevation of the track. This started him on his road to destruction, but just why he was not able to right himself cannot be explained even by his fellow riders in the race.

The revised list of dead follows:

ODIN JOHNSON, of Salt Lake City, motorcycle racer.

WILLIAM DAVIS, five, Ludlow, Ky.

HENRY ANDREWS, 15, at first believed to be Samuel Travers, Cincinnati.

MRS. WILLIAM NICHOLS, 30, Ludlow, Ky.

MISS ETHEL BUCHTMAN, 20, Covington, Ky.

JAMES CARLOCK, 30, Cincinnati.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, 29, Cincinnati.

Several others are in a critical condition and are not expected to live.

Four officers of the army appear for trial before court martial upon charge of accepting bribes for information on contracts.

Berlin, July 31.—The sensational disclosures of corruption in the German army made by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist deputy, in the imperial parliament on April 18, came up today when a court martial, convened to try the military officers charged with accepting bribes for information on contracts for arms and ammunition. The trial was held closed doors.

Four officers of the ordnance department were brought before the judges. They were Lieutenants Tilhan Hinst, Hoge, and Schleuder, to whom was entrusted the supervision of many of the ammunition and arms contracts at various arsenals and factories throughout Germany. Chief Clerk Pfeiffer and two non-commissioned officers of the ordnance corps also were in the prisoner's enclosure.

It had been charged by Dr. Liebknecht that corruption and bribery on the part of ammunition companies, was prevalent and that there was an organized scheme for raising war scares and thus causing the government to spend more money on armaments.

The civilian offenders who include the briber on behalf of the ordnance companies and also the directors of those concerns, will come before an ordinary criminal court at a later date.

It was decided by the president of the court martial to permit the admission of twenty reporters to the tiny court room and these and a few high military officers formed the audience.

The accused officers appeared in full uniform and wearing decorations on their breasts.

The formal charge against the prisoners was the betrayal of military secrets, the acceptance of bribes, and insubordination.

The accused, although admitting the communication of secrets to the Krupps, protested that this had been done without criminal intent, since they believed there were no secrets between the German government and Krupps.

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SEARCH FOR THE THIEVES

Detectives From Many Rival Agencies Throng the Piers and Hotels—Several Cases Under Suspicion—Many Tips Being Made

Narragansett Pier, L. I., July 31.—These are unhappy days for the chance visitor here, who does not bear on his person refutation of the suspicion that he is one of the gang of thieves who robbed the homes of C. C. Rumsey and John H. Hanan.

All but those who are well known here are viewed with suspicion and some of the amateur sleuths go so far as to say that a few residents will bear watching.

The usual number of mid-week guests has been nearly doubled by the presence of detectives and as these men represent at least three or four competing agencies, the greater number are not known to each other.

In one case two operatives representing rival agencies spent a whole day shadowing each other.

The gaiety at the Casino and other places where the members of the colony met today was subdued by the knowledge that detectives were about. Patrons spoke in whispers over their tea cups and every stranger, whether man or woman, was immediately placed under suspicion of being either detective or jewel thief.

The usual crop of inside "tips" to the effect that arrests are imminent are afloat, but those in authority say that the detectives are no wiser as to the identity of the thieves who got away with \$225,000 worth of gems.

Both Mr. Rumsey and Mrs. Hanan declared ridiculous the theory that a house guest had sought to climb higher in society by the aid of the missing ropes of pearls. "My guests were all old friends," said Mrs. Hanan, "and none of them were in the house when the robbery occurred."

Mrs. Hanan was told by one of the detectives at Shore Acres that they had a clue, but he refused to tell the identity of the person suspected.

Washington, July 31.—Senator Thornton, Democrat, of Louisiana, who will vote against the tariff bill because of free sugar, delivered today an impassioned denunciation of his party's determination to put sugar on the free list in 1915.

His was the first speech from within the Democratic party, attacking the bill since it was reported to the senate.

"I owe to the people of my state a far higher measure of devotion than I owe to the Democratic party," he said. "Honor and duty alike demand that I vote against this bill while it embodies this provision."

Senator Thornton quoted from a report of the Democratic minority of the senate on the free sugar bill in July, 1912, which maintained that putting sugar on the free list was "not in keeping with the promise of the Democratic platform to reduce present protective duties gradually toward and finally to a revenue basis."

"This report was signed by such stalwart tariff for revenue Democrats as Senators Bailey, Simmons, Stone, Williams, Kern and Johnson, all of whom, with the exception of the first named, are still members of the senate," said he.

Washington, July 31.—Characterizing the Democratic tariff bill as "neither fish, fowl, nor heron," a measure not framed on scientific principles of either free trade or protection, and declaring it will not benefit the consumer because it will injure, if not destroy, the producer, Senator Gronna, Progressive Republican of North Dakota, attacked the measure in the tariff discussion in the senate today.

The great industry of agriculture," he said, "is again the subject of an unjust onslaught and discrimination. I call your attention to the fact that in my state alone, where in 1912 we raised more than 143,000,000 bushels of wheat, with short crops in foreign countries, under the provisions of the bill our farmers would lose in a single year more than \$15,000,000."

Senator Gronna declared that in discriminating against the farmer the Democrats found themselves in the difficult position of having two sets of reasons, inconsistent with each other, "using the one or the other as the occasion might seem to demand and that no they are attempting to use both at the same time."

If the removal of the tariff on farm products is going to give the consumer cheaper foods," he declared "then the tariff on those products gives the producer a better market and the producer is benefitted by it."

On the other hand, if, as has been contended, the tariff on farm products is of no benefit to the producers of them, it can only be because the tariff does not increase the price of those products; and if it does not increase the price, then where is there any excuse for stating that the removal of the tariff is going to benefit the consumer and give him cheaper food?

Discussing the countervailing duty provision in the bill on wheat and flour, Senator Gronna said it is of no value insofar as the farmer is concerned.

Washington, July 31.—Increased complaints of threats against the wives and children of non-union copper mine employees caused General Miller of the Michigan state troops to consider seriously today the necessity of establishing central sleeping quarters where the terrified women can rest under guards.

General reports reaching brigades headquarters in the military commanders to believe that there was no immediate prospect of any general rioting and finding the men at work deaf to threats, the union "missionaries" had turned their attention to the women and children.

More workmen reported for duty today according to mine operators. The union leaders claimed, however, that there had been no appreciable break.

Calumet, Mich., July 31.—Announcement of Governor Ferris' next move following probable receipt in Lansing today of the replies showing failure of his proposal for a conference of operators and miners was awaited with interest here. The strike situation remained unchanged. That the union leaders expect the trouble to continue, however, was shown by announcement that "Mother" Jones had accepted their invitation to come to the copper country and would be here next Tuesday.

Plans for a big demonstration of welcome to the aged strike leader were immediately begun.

A tremendous wind storm which swept Keweenaw peninsula before dawn brought injury to several guardsmen. Troops were kept busy saving their camps from being scattered over the countryside. Except for the storm there was practically no disturbances of the soldiers' slumbers.

C. E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, returned from Lansing today but declined to discuss his visit to Governor Ferris as to the future attitude of the state executive.

Protest Against Troops. Lansing, Mich., July 31.—Copies of resolutions adopted at mass meetings held at Houghton and Hancock were forwarded to Governor Ferris today, in which the strike sympathizers vigorously protested against the action of the governor in permitting the troops to remain in the copper country. The resolutions in part are as follows:

"Whereas this present strike is

largely, if not wholly, due to the refusal of the operating companies to meet representatives of their employees in conference to adjust hours, wages and working conditions, and whereas, such a course so arbitrary, so ruthless toward the rights of thousands of working men, and the welfare of the community is foreign to American ideals of justice and the square deal.

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the citizens of this town and vicinity in mass meeting assembled, that we resent the imputation cast on the miners of this community, and we deplore the use of troops to enable the mine operators to resist the just demands of the miners and, be it further resolved, that we request the governor to remove the troops at once, that he make a personal investigation of conditions, which will result, we are certain, in your excellency informing the mine operators that troops are not to be used to break strikes; that refusal to meet the workers' representatives is so repugnant to fair dealing that it will not